

## SAYS LABOR SHOULD HELP CAPITAL NOW

Stuyvesant Fish Unable to Give  
More Employment, He Writes  
Judge Gary.

### SEARS HAS BULLETIN PLAN

Chairman of Mayor Mitchell's Committee on Unemployment Judge Stuyvesant Fish recently sent out an open letter to employers. Yesterday he made public a reply from Stuyvesant Fish saying that heavy taxes, labor conditions and other discouraging factors make it impossible for him to give further employment. He says:

"In this city, as an officer of a corporation which owns a good deal of real estate, I would gladly spend large sums in the improvement of said real estate if it were possible to do so with a reasonable prospect of a fair return upon the capital invested."

"In respect to one city block of which we own fully seven-eighths, including all four corners, we have had during the last four or five years various plans made for improvement in different directions, such as business buildings, a theatre, warehouses, tenements, etc., and have invariably found that the game was not worth the candle."

"Meanwhile taxes on our land have increased. The cost of building material, iron, brick, etc., varied up and down, but labor has advanced steadily, not so much perhaps in the wage of a man for one day's work but in respect to the efficiency, hours and conditions of labor. Moreover, the city, through some half dozen or more bureaus, has been continuously and increasingly putting burdens upon the landowner and doing it in a manner most expensive to the owner concerned."

#### Powerless to Help.

"Of late years we have also been confronted with a Federal corporation tax, and last year with a further Federal tax on the income of individuals—of which, as you are aware, 44 per cent. of all collected throughout the United States has been taken from this one State, New York, and by far the larger part of that from the city of New York."

"With every disposition to help, I am not only individually but as representing the corporation whose officer I am utterly powerless to do anything. I am utterly powerless to point out. To be entirely candid, I think the time has come when labor should take up some part of the burden which has during the last generation so persistently been put upon capital."

"Mr. Fish says this is not a new idea with him, and he refers to his testimony in 1909 before the Federal Industrial Commission. At that time, he says, he showed that a slight reduction in wages would have been more beneficial to the shopkeepers of the Illinois Central Railroad than 'what did happen under the conditions forced on the company by the labor trust.'"

### Mr. Sears's New Plan.

Walter Lincoln Sears, organizer of the local Municipal Employment Bureau and formerly head of the Boston Employment Bureau, said last night at a dinner at the Manhattan Tax Club, held in the Fifth Avenue Restaurant, that he believes that the best solution of the present problem of unemployment is a bulletin similar to the Weather Bureau map which would tell each day where workers are wanted.

Mr. Sears admitted that this would be only a partial solution of the problem, and he suggested other partial solutions, but this he considers the best.

"The real problem," he said, "is how to get the people away from centres where there is the greatest unemployment to places where there is a genuine scarcity of labor. When publicity is given to opportunities for employment all over the country there should be an equalizing of labor conditions such as does not now exist."

"Practical, prudent publicity is the only means by which effective labor distribution can be successfully accomplished, and as a means toward that end I recommend a bulletin similar to the Weather Bureau map. If the public were judiciously, promptly and reliably informed of opportunities for employment all over the country, a long step toward a solution would have been made. This bulletin of opportunities for help or situations wanted should be posted in the post offices in any locality, industrial, geographical and railroad centres and such other places as may be deemed advisable."

"Of great value, or of great publicity to opportunities only where a considerable number of a certain kind or kinds of help were idle or wanted. If there were 500 or more persons representing a particular trade or vocation idle or needed in any locality the bulletins would show that fact, so that those interested might learn just what to do."

Mr. Sears would have the Mayors of cities of more than 50,000 population supply the information to a centrally located Federal Bureau. The Mayor could appoint a committee to help him, if he so desired. The information would be disseminated by a Federal Bureau.

### Parole Commissioner Mute About Ford's Plan.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 23.—State Parole Commissioner William Townsend, who in his official capacity is brought into close contact with the convicts in the State prisons, was not disposed to-day to give his opinion of Henry Ford's plan to employ former convicts in the Ford automobile plant at Detroit nor would he discuss Mr. Ford's assertion that he could make an upright man out of every prisoner in Sing Sing.

Mr. Townsend said he had read the statements made by Mr. Ford before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, but he had not given them the consideration they appeared to merit. Consequently he would not venture an opinion as to the practicability of the ideas set forth by the automobile manufacturer. Although he did not say so, the inference drawn from Commissioner Townsend's brief remarks was that while he believed that Mr. Ford's plan meant the reformation of many men who had served prison sentences, he doubted that it would be possible for Mr. Ford to make all inmates of Sing Sing or any other prison model citizens.

### Labor Men Will Confer on Methods to Aid Unemployed.

A series of conferences is being arranged by the Central Federated Union to determine what measures can be taken in addition to the plans already made by the city officials and various associations for the relief of the unemployed. The first of the conferences will be held early this week.

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## HOTEL DE GINK LAST WORD IN SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT

Even the Simple Process of a Look Inside Is Reduced by  
Mathematical Formula to the Sum of 10  
Cents—Only Fear Is Its "Friends."



The Hotel de Gink, and Jeff Davis, its sponsor.

"Scientific management" is to be the watchword of the Hotel de Gink, Manhattan's latest hotel. Any sceptical person who thinks that isn't possible in a caravansary run for and by hoboes will be convinced by a visit to the hotel at Worth and Centre streets and a talk with Jeff Davis, the maître d'hôtel, or any of his hundred brother hoboes.

"Scientific management" had a severe test yesterday, when Davis and his assistant managers, clerks, pages, cooks and plumbers quickly put things in running order after the hotel's formal opening under the official eyes of City Chamberlain Bruce.

The first rule of "scientific management" the visitor is sure to encounter is that "you cannot get something for nothing," not even a look inside the Hotel de Gink. A plain, ordinary rustic from Upper Broadway, who wants to get the last word in hotel management can't satisfy his thirst (the Hotel de Gink is temperance) for knowledge without paying for it. For down the street where a policeman was stationed to prevent congestion of traffic by sightseers was this sign:

Admission \$0.10 to go through the building.

At the head of the stairs there was a clerk with a nightstick to see that the dues were paid. The 10 cents paid and signed for, the main entrance was dropped and the visitor passed in. Behind the clerk with the nightstick was a bench of pages.

"Front," said the page. "Do you wish to go through the building? No tips allowed. Very well, sir. We shall first look at the beds in the sleeping quarters on the floor above. State this way. No, sir, this is not a sleeping porch, for we expect to have heat here by to-night."

Yes, sir, those are the beds where you see those hundred rolls of blankets lying along the windows. "What else do you wish to see, sir?" Mr. Jeff Davis—you mean Jeff, yes, he will be interviewed in his office on the floor below, sir.

Just at that very moment Maître d'Hôtel Jeff was in the act of officially receiving, on behalf of the hotel, a gift hotel register. The Allan Company, which makes them, was the donor, and all over the front cover in deep gold letters were the words "Hotel de Gink." Jeff was more than pleased, and said at once that every hobo would have to register again that night when he came home from work; provided he had found any during the day.

Jeff laughed when attention was called to the heading on each page of the register. "Money, jewels and other valuable packages must be left at the office, otherwise the hotel will not be responsible for any loss."

Jeff had his department heads, his secretary, his Barber, his apothecary and plumber so well trained by that hour that all he had to do was look around of the corner of his eye and give most of his attention to his highbrow guests. He then gave his first official interview.

He asserted that the worst enemies to his hobo were persons "with ideas" who wanted to come down there and tell him how to run his place.

"We ain't going to put it on the blink," he said. "No society, no politics, no religion and no argument. That man there, I knew he wanted to talk sociology when he came in, but six on it. Nix on them who want to come and tell how this place could be better."

"Yes, I'm going to talk at a socialist club to-night, but not on politics or socialism. My subject is hoboology, not to be confused with ginkology. There are three kinds of hoboes—those who are born to it, those who achieve it and those who have it thrust upon them."

"That's what I said to a crank woman who came in the other day and for 50 cents wanted to let us in on the Sunshine League. She said she had a monopoly on all the sunshine there was, and we couldn't have any unless she let us. But we rang the bell and called Head Detective Leo Lipka, chief of the Jungle Squad, and it was all the way out for her. There was another crank who said he was such a great uplifter that he wanted to be our chaplain. And then there was a man with a new Bible all his own. He got insulted and left when we told him that the hero of his book was a hobo himself."

"No, sir, no religion and no talk here. We've got enemies enough without making more for ourselves by argument. We want public sentiment, not charity, on our side, and to get it we've got to show that with a decent chance we can work and take care of ourselves."

Gov. Whitman Comes to City.

Here to Lay Cornerstone of New Y. M. C. A. Building in Brooklyn.

Gov. Whitman is in New York for the first time since he went to Albany for the inauguration. He arrived at the Grand Central Station at 5:55 o'clock yesterday afternoon with his military aide, Major Moore, and went to the St. Regis. He expects to return to Albany late this afternoon.

The governor is to lay the cornerstone of the new Central Y. M. C. A. Building at Hanson and Fort Greene places, Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Mrs. Julian Nugent is to come from St. Louis to take part in the ceremony. She is a daughter of the late Clarence E. Smith, in whose memory his mother, Mrs. William Van Rensselaer, made a gift of \$50,000 toward the erection of the building. It will be called the Clarence E. Smith Memorial.

Mrs. Nugent will deposit the box containing records in the cornerstone. George D. Pratt, chairman of the Central Branch, will preside at the corner-stone laying. Before the ceremony social exercises will be held at the Academy of Music at 2 o'clock. The principal address will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. William P. Merrill of the Brick Presbyterian Church, Manhattan.

Crepe de Chine Camisoles, \$1.49  
Shadow lace cap sleeve, 2nd fl. \$1.98  
Silk Stockings, Emb. & lace, Blk., white, M. fl.  
Matting Utility Boxes, \$3.50  
Rattan trimmed, 3rd fl.  
Men's Sweater Coats, \$4.98  
Ruff neck, M. fl.  
Renaissance Scarfs, \$2.98  
18x34, Raised flower design, M. fl.  
Crepe de Chine Blouses, \$5.49  
Military model, 2nd fl.  
Elec. Portable Lamps, \$3.75  
Brass base, umbrella shade, 4th fl.

Fish & Game Sets, \$8.95  
Imported China, 15 pcs., 3rd fl.  
Marguerite Nightgowns, \$2.98  
Lace & rosebud trimmed, 2nd fl.  
Men's Blanket Bathrobes, \$2.88  
Satin yoke, cord edge, M. fl.  
Sunfast Valance Curtains, \$5.00  
Three-piece set, 3rd fl.  
New Empire Belts, 1 1/2" wide 50c  
Kid, suede, patent, etc., M. fl.  
Salt Cups, 75c  
Sterling silver, M. fl.

59th to 60th St. BLOOMINGDALES' Lex. to 3d Ave.

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## FORD BLAMES IDLENESS FOR WORLD'S EVIL

Continued from First Page.

ing lots of copper to keep the war going. They are absentee stockholders in the manufacturing concerns."

Turning to politics, Mr. Ford said he was a Republican merely because his father was one, but for no other reason that he had ever thought out. He said he was in hearty sympathy with President Wilson, especially in the latter's Mexican policy. Americans who get shot in Mexico, he added, knew the conditions when they went there, and here he asked, "Didn't they?" He believed the banking interests were to blame in the case of Mexico too.

"I don't think they can fool Wilson so easily," said he. "The only trouble is I am afraid that they won't give him time enough to straighten things out. I don't know much about the tariff, but I think it should be abolished entirely. I am for freer trade with Europe. I don't see how things would adjust themselves and we would all be better off."

Mr. Ford was asked for his views on the great philanthropic corporations like the Carnegie and Rockefeller foundations.

### Thinks Wages Best Remedy.

"Well," he replied with a genial smile, "Carnegie and Rockefeller were able to select men to get together these great fortunes. It seems to me they ought to be able to select the men to perpetuate and spend them. But if they would increase their institutions and give more people employment and pay the men the right wages, they would be better off."

The payment of good wages scarcely was one of his strong advocated remedies for the evils of industrial conditions. In this regard he disagreed with Daniel Guggenheim's theory of giving working men a share in the profits of the industry in a lump sum. "That's an easy way," he said, "to get it back again, but the right way is to pay the hobo as you go along and teach the men how to use it properly and not waste it." Anyhow, he added that he believed in public ownership of natural resources, such as mines and water power.

The automobile manufacturer will be in the city until some time to-morrow. This afternoon he has an engagement to walk around the park with Mr. Carrington. He has not yet received the order for 40,000 cars for a certain European nation, he said, but negotiations are pending.

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Salt Cups, 75c  
Sterling silver, M. fl.

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## PRISON EXPERT DISAGREES WITH FORD ON CRIMINALS

Commissioner Weinstock Doubts That All Con-  
victs Could Be Regenerated by Giving  
Them Good Jobs and Good Wages.

Leon C. Weinstock, State Commissioner of Prisons and a member of the State commission which hopes to replace Sing Sing in the next few years, told THE SUN yesterday that he thought Henry Ford was wrong in believing he could regenerate all the inmates of Sing Sing, or even most of them, by work in his automobile factories.

"I have carefully examined the statements made by Mr. Ford and am under the impression that he is not thoroughly conversant with the subject he discussed," said Mr. Weinstock. "No man more than Mr. Ford has accomplished good that he can take any criminal and make a perfectly honest man of him. I say that there are many other conditions than economic ones that enter into the criminal's life."

"Now I am going to point to a few authorities for what I say. One of them lays down as a law this observation: 'A large percentage of crime is due to a distinct physical disability.' In other words, we have two conditions confronting us in considering the criminal: one is economic, the other physical."

"As I am sure we have to consider human advancement from several points of view. First, his physical condition, and here I mean bodily defects; next, his environment, which Mr. Ford might well make all that could be desired; third, there is the man's moral and social status. That grows out of the other two."

"You may make the environment perfect, but if the man is physically defective in a serious way the experience of penitentiaries and others is that his moral status can often not be raised at all."

"There are two aspects to every man—psychological and physiological. It is possible for Mr. Ford or others to so handle a sound and well man, criminal though he be, that he will be regenerated. But with the criminal whose misdeeds spring from physiological causes—whose body is defective—I do not see how any amount of honest work, good pay and better environment is going to make him whole."

"Dr. William Martin Richards of New York, addressing the American Prison Association at Omaha in 1911, quoted William Evers, a guard in a murder row in the Tombs for twenty-five years. Nobody, as Dr. Richards says, would think of calling Evers a theorist on prisoners, yet Evers said:

"Probably I have seen more murderers than any man in the United States, and I have never seen a criminal who did not have some physical defect which, in my opinion, was the cause of his being where he was."

"Dr. Richards went on to recite case after case of prisoners whose crimes were clearly traceable to bodily defects—and to nothing else, for whose these defects could be remedied the result was a non-criminal life."

"The most striking was the case of a clergyman in an important pulpit of a big Eastern city. This man had intense headaches and insomnia, followed by a strong craving for drink. He got so he drank himself senseless and degenerated into a street bum. When the right man finally took hold of him it was discovered that the thing was all due to severe strain. When that was mended the headaches, insomnia and drink craving vanished."

"That is one case, Mr. Ford could handle that. But how about those bodily defects that we can't cure? How about the criminal whose wrong life starts from a crooked spine or an inherited blood disease or who has become tuberculous, or who has a drug habit in an acute form?"

"Mr. Ford so certain he could make good men of them?"

Commissioner Weinstock showed a draft of the searching questions and examination outlined for incoming prisoners at Sing Sing and some other institutions where an effort is being made to deal with the phase of criminal causation. He had also a copy of a letter from Fremont Older of the San Francisco Bulletin, in which Mr. Older said of this medical treatment of prisoners:

"Warden Johnson of Folsom prison has just taken the matter up and has had great results from attention being paid to the slight of the different prisoners. Many who have been incorrigible have since shown signs of complete reform."

Two-thirds of the 260 prisoners have asked to be enrolled. The Newark Board of Education will be asked to donate discarded books to the convict students.

Convicts in Essex County, New Jersey, Become Students.

CALDWELL, N. J., Jan. 23.—Classes in spelling, writing and reading have been formed among the convicts in the Essex county penitentiary here and Warden Ferdinand J. Hosp expects to have the present students studying geography, history and arithmetic soon.

Two-thirds of the 260 prisoners have asked to be enrolled. The Newark Board of Education will be asked to donate discarded books to the convict students.

Next Earle met Dorothea Elbert Sidford of Berkshire, England, whom he wedded. Their happiness was short, for she sued for divorce. Meantime Earle went to Europe, having met Charlotte Herman, and kidnapped the son of his first wife. The son was returned to his mother and Earle came back to this country. Since then he has been devoted to Miss Herman, whom he now expects to marry.

Earle had one son by each of his first two wives. His third wife brought him a daughter. Miss Herman is the mother of a daughter.

Julia Kuttner of Bethlehem, Pa., was the second whom he entertained in his home with the first wife. While Mrs. Kuttner Earle, whom he married in 1909, was getting a divorce a few years later, Earle became attached to Gertrude Bushbunn of Chicago, but they quarreled and parted.

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## EARLE SCORED AS THIRD SPOUSE WINS DIVORCE

Court Gives Wife Custody of  
Children—Calls Father  
Unsafe Morally.

NYACK, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Supreme Court Justice A. S. Tompkins handed down a decision to-day in favor of Mrs. Helen Theodora S. Earle in her suit for divorce from Ferdinand Pinney Earle, which was tried in Nyack a few weeks ago. Justice Tompkins in granting the divorce said:

"The defendant's misconduct entitles the plaintiff to an absolute divorce. It has been clearly established and the only questions that remain to be determined are as to alimony and counsel fee and the custody of the two children."

"The circumstances surrounding the preparation and execution of the separation agreement were such that the plaintiff ought not to be bound by its terms. The execution of the agreement by the plaintiff was not a voluntary and deliberate act and she should not be held to it. She should have the absolute custody of the two children and \$100 a month alimony and a counsel fee of \$500."

"The defendant by his reprehensible conduct and neglect and ill treatment of his wife and children has forfeited all right to share with the plaintiff the custody of their children. Their moral would not be safe in his keeping."

Ferdinand Pinney Earle has been married three times to women whom he called affiliates and in addition to those three he has had two other affiliates at least whom he acknowledged. His first wife was Emilie Fischbacker, daughter of a Paris bookseller, whom he married in 1903.

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